Mews from Oregon.

News from Oregon.

News from Oregon.

No massacres by the Indians are reported. On the hof August, about ninety-five miles east of Fort Boise, the Jeffers road, three men, named George Lake, Walde, Perry, and E. B. Cantrel, attached to an immigrant n, were met by the Indians, and being behind their panions, were about leaving the Indians when the er fired at and wounded the two former. The whites of two of the Indians, and in a running fight which sed Cantrel was killed. The wounded men subsently died. Great indignation is exhibited against the at of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Boise, who tinues to sell arms and ammunition to the Indians, y say that they will continue so to do until other orare received. One party were saved from slaughter a balf-breed, who told the Indians that they were not signants, but attached to the settlements of the Hud-Bay Company. At this they evinced much friendling.

News from New Granada.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, Oct. 28.]

From Carthagena, we hear that everything is quiet at the coast, and generally in the interior—that the constitutional forces had been concentrated in the vicinity of begots, and it was expected they would enter Bogots on a about the 10th.

There had been but very little rain on the upper part of the line of the railroad, and between the "Summit" and Panama, for some days past, and we are informed that the railroad and the mule road are both in good ereter.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

[From the Polynesian, Sept. 16.]
In 1852, one whalsahip arrived at each of the ports of Bonolulu and Hilo during the month of August, and seven at the different ports of the islands by the 18th of September.
In 1853, one in August at each of the ports of Honolulu and Islanina, and seven at all the ports by the 19th of September.

In 1853, one in August at each of the ports of Honohalu and Lahaina, and seven at all the ports by the 19th
of September.
The present year none have arrived in August, and
thus far in September, (16th.) none have yet made their
appearence in the harbor of Honolulu.
It has been suggested that one reason for their late
appearence is that few if any ships went to the northward this season nearly full. Almost the entire fleet had
adapped more or less of their oil home, and but little,
comparatively, was carried into the Ochotck or Arctic,
while formerly, many ships were nearly full, and speediy completed their cargoes and returned, bound home.
This is no doubt true, and may account for the fact that
some have yet arrived in our ports.

If we have been correctly informed, there are no better
months for whaling at the north, than September and
Seteber, when the season would admit of cruising at all;
sat this would keep ships out as late as possible, or so
mng as crews remained healthy, and they had room to
tlow oil. No inference can be drawn with any certainly, therefore, from the late appearance of whalers in
part, respecting their success, or otherwise, during the
manner cruise. But one thing is evident from this fact,
when this is, that ships have not been so disabled as to
be chilged to seek a port for repairs at an early stage of
the season; and thus far inferences are favorable that
the feet are doing well. We shall look for reports by
the first ship with much interest, and sincerely hope
they may show that the present has been a more favorable year than was 1863 for this branch of hazardous and
aberious commerce.

From the Banama Herald, Oct. 21.] From the Banama Herald, Oct. 21.] The Banama Herald, Oct. 21.] From Walparaiso, Callac and intermediate ports. brings twenty-five passengers and \$245,000 in

its, 14th. we no political news of importance from Chill. telple topic of discussion in the papers, is the before Congress for the re-organization of the itteal news of importance from Chill, ic of discussion in the papers, is the nagress for the re-organization of the a better system. Every citizen, from in to fifty, is liable to serve, lidays, in hosor of the independence, ted all over the republic, and business as almost at a stand still. The Mercut two balls given in honor of the occatiago and the other in Valparaiso, cost rest thousand dellars.

Owing to the festivities there has been considerable mimation in the markets is certain articles—such as imerican productions. French wines, brandles, and oil. Weoldens, linens and silks are reported as dull. In metals the demand was steady. In wines and randles the sales have been brisk. Sherry in octaves a weated. Claret in cask is abundant, and malt liquer dull of sale. In provisions the market is well sup-

randles the sales have been brisk. Sherry in octaves a wanted. Claret in cask is abundant, and mait liquer dull of sale. In provisions the market is well supplied.

In produce exports the stock of flour is reported amble but not very large, with an unusual stagnation in the market. Wheat is also dull of sale, and holders desirons of realising. At Conception it is quoted at 21 reals the fanega. Small sales of barley have been made at 22, 21 mouths, bagged. Hides her ecarce and wanted. Copper has come in in small lots, and sold at \$19 a \$19 25, equal to \$19 75 a \$20 on board.

Frincerts to England.—Ores to Swanses from Huasco, 25 16s. There is no demand for Australia, and no freight whatever for San Francisco.

There were twenty-seven British and eight American reasons in the port of Valparaisco on the 22th September. H. B. M.'s steamer Dido arrived on the 12th, and H. I. M.'s corvette Adventure, 18 guns, on the 26th, from Rio. We have no direct news from Bolivis. By the last accounts received at Valparaisc the country was quiet, and Belsu, the President, was at Sucre.

From Lims we have received the Heraldo and Comercio to the 16th, and the Lims. Foreign News of the 30th of September and 7th of October.

Our private letters inform us that Echinique has as yet done nothing towards fulfilling his boast of defeating Castilla. On the contrary, the latter has almost invariably been successful in the slightest skirmishes that have as yet taken place. General San Ramon, with three thousand men, had advanced to join Castilla, and we are told not to be surprised if ex-l'resident Echinique and suife soon make their appearance in Panama to try the benefit of our climate, and take lessons in the science of government from our legislators. Whether Feru will gain much by the change is a case of quies subscience of government from our legislators. Whether Feru will gain much by the change is a case of quies subscience of reasons of the subscience of raising patriots to fight the battles of the country, and press gange go about

The Comercio publishes a statement of the shipping business of the port of Callao for the month of September.

During that period it appears that 43 vessels, of the segregate of 25,173 tons, were loaded at the Chincha Islands. Of these, 19 cleared for England, with 11,697 tons; 12 to the Udited States, with 8,020 tons, and 5 to France, with 2,224 tons. There were 38 British and 7 United States vessels in the port of Callao on the 10th of this month, and 27 British and 9 United States vessels at the Chinca Islands.

During the month of September 39,675 quintals of saltpeire were exported from Iquique. In the corresponding month of last year-the quantity was 163, 319. The decrease is to be attributed to the revolution.

We perceive by the Lima papers that Captain Pederson, a gentleman well known to, and highly respected by all our citisons here, has had a difficulty with the Peruvian government relative to the disposition of the political prisoners he undertook to convey from Callao to Central America. It arose out of a malicious statement, published in the Heralde, accusing Captain Pederson of not having compiled with his contract, but the captain not only proves that he fulfilled his duty to the Peruvian government, but also acted in the most humans and lind manner to his passengers. We are glad to learn that the government of Peru is fully satisfied with the course he pursued.

George Hill, convicted of manalaughter at Andover, at the court at Lawrence last week, cut his throat with a rasor, while shaving, preparatory to being taken to the State prison. He will recover.

The Springfield Republican says that two large bags of pickery num and one of chestnuts were forwarded by pail to the Postmuster General a day or two since.

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.

First Conviction Under the Law of 1820. The Case of Capt. James Smith, of the Brig Julia Houlton, for Trafficking in Slaves.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. Judges Nelson and Botts presiding.

Nov. 9.—The United States against James Smith.—John

A. Machado was called and examined by Mr. O'Conor
for the defence, and deposed that he resides in this city;
he is a native of the Western Islands, which belong to
Portugal, and has been here six or seven years; knew
Senor Lemos, late of this city; saw him here two or
three menths ago; does not know Bon Salvador de Castro—had heard of him; Lemos is a Portuguese; was intimate with him; he did not speak the English language;
witness is not positive as to how long Lemos was here at
a time.

a time.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—I have been in this country seven years; I have not been all the time here; I am a naturalized citizen; I was naturalized in the buildings that were burned down in the Park; I own vessels; they are employed in the African trade; I cleared the Sireleonia; the Gambia and the Sireleonia are the same; the name of Gambia was on her when she was in port, and it was changed, as the English Consul would not allowher to go out under that

Mr. O'Conor objected to testimony about the Gambia.

Mr. McKeon—I have reason to believe that there is a
ody of men bound together, in the city of New York, for carrying on the slave trade, and I have a right to ascertain whether one of that body comes on the stand

The Court excluded the inquiry.

The Court excluded the inquiry.

Cross-examination continued—Senor Lemos used to buy ressels when he was here; saw him at Madame Mondon's, with Don Salvador de Castro, several times; Don Salvador went to Havana; I know a man named Sturtevant, from Maine; I chartered his vessel, the brig Zeno, for the African trade, about four years ago.

Q. Did you tell Sturtevant that you were the Portu-

uese agent in this city for the slave trade?

Mr. O'Conor objected. The Court excluded the ques-

Witness, on leaving the stand, said-My business with

Witness, on leaving the stand, said—My business with Africa was always at the English ports, and I had nothing to do with the slave trade.

Wm. Figanieri deposed—I am about a year in this city lately; I am brother of the Portuguese Consul; I am a native of New York, having been born here; I am of a Pertuguese family; I knew Senor Lemos; he was a Portuguese; he did not speak any other language but Portuguese; that I am aware of; he did not speak English. Cross-examined—My brother is Consul-General; I am not connected with him in the consulate; my father was consul and is now Minister at Portugal; we deal in wines, &c.; I am not engaged in any other business at present.

Mr. O'Conor objected, if the object was to show that the witness was engaged in the African trade. Ruled out.

Witness continued—Has seen Capt. Smith once with Lemos; he has not been at my store but once; he called there to see Lemos.

Henry Figanieri, Consul General of Portugal, deposed that he knows Senor Lemos personally, well; he was here during part of this year; he boarded at Madame Monor's, and at 59 Fourth avenue; I am a subject of the King of Portugal; Lemos did not speak English; I think he is new in Cuba; I last saw him in June or July last; I have no secretary in my office; I am my own secretary.

Cross-examined.—I believe I was born in Lisbon; I am not a naturalized citisen; I hold a situation which I think none but a Portuguese could fill; my father was consul here about the time of the maurpation of Don Miguel; Lemos called on me, and introduced himself to me as a Portuguese subject; I had business with him?

A That I decline it to ensure.

fith him.

Q. What was the nature of your business with him?

A. That I decline to answer.

Mr. McKeon said he supposed the witness could refuse o answer any question that would criminate himself,

Mr. McKeon said he supposed the witness could refuse to answer any question that would criminate himself, but—

The Court said it did not follow that there was any eriminality on the part of the witness if he declined to answer.

The witness also refused to answer questions as to whether he had business transactions with Don Salvador de Castre; he never saw the Julia Moulton.

Q. Did you send on board the Julia Moulton two barrels of rum and two barrels of wine?

Mr. O'Conor objected to the question as irrelevant; any merchant may have done so. The object of the question is to connect the witness with the transaction, and I advise him not to answer, as it may form a link in the chain to connect the witness with the transaction, and I advise him not to answer.

The question was again put.

Witness—I decline to answer.

The court remarked that they would not have permitted the question, being in itself irrelevant, but that they understood it would have been followed up.

The District Attorney said he would have followed it mp if the witness did not decline to answer.

Mr. O'Conor then proceeded to remark to the court that they had perceived that the counsel for the defence had not produced any witnesses to impeach the testimony adduced for the prosecution. If this were a civil action, he might simply confine his argument to the court on the law of the case; but as it is a capital offence, he would address some observations to the jury. In addressing them, he said they were sworn to try the accused by the laws of the United States, and to say whether it appears satisfactorily proved to them that he is guilty of the offence with which he stands charged. He admonished them of their sworn obligation, because, as they were in the middle of elections, he had no doubt that they would hear from the learned prosecutor an electioneering speech on the horrors and baneful in-

as they were in the middle of elections, he had no doubt that they would hear from the learned prosecutor an electioneering slavery. It was important, then, at the outset, to consider the offence of which the prisoner stands charged. He would read the words of the statute—the fifth section. Mr. O'C. then read the section, which has been published in the report of the first day's proceeding. The would read the words of the statute—the fifth section will be the section which has been published in the report of the first day's proceeding. The section of the states, and if the defence establish the fact that he is own advend wholly or in part by a clitical of the United States, the prosecution contend that the vessel was owned by Smith, and if the defence establish the fact that he is not a clitican of the United States, they meet both points of the section under which he is indicated. He (Mr. O'C.) submitted that the Court would instruct the jury that this offence is not piracy by the laws of nations, though the act says that he shall be adjudged a pirate. Coursel referred to 33 Story's Commentaries, sec. 55: the United States w. Pirates, 5 Wheaton, and the case of the Antelope, 10 Wheaton. He then went on to say that the question for the jury is whether Smith is a clitice of the United States, if not, and he owned the verse of the Chief when the sec. 55: the United States, and that the case of the Antelope, 10 Wheaton. He then went on to convict a man of piracy. Mr. O'Coner alluded to the loose way in which caths are taken in the Custom House, and argued that the oash of cliticanship should not be taken as conclusive against him. The learned counsel coachided by expressing his conviction that the jury could not find that James Fmith was a clitican of the United States, and that they would acquit him without the Sintes, and that they would acquit him without the Sintes, and that they would acquit him without the Sintes and the thing of the Chief States, and that they would acquit him without the sintes of the Unit

searping feet least, is like the fourth, except that it swest with ineast to make them always. The sweath about, which is the last, is like the fourth, except that it sweat was a foreign vessel. The fourth section of this act decided the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or wessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any floreign ship or wessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any floreign the control in the slave of the slave

seit must be a citizen of the United States. And assuming that you may come to the conclusion that the vessel was a vessel owned by a foreigner, then it will be necessary for you to take up the consideration of the other question, as to whether the prisoner was a citizen of the Chited States. Now, without taking up your time by reference the control of the United States at least five years in order to entitle him to become naturalized and to become a citizen of the United States. Formerly it was required of him to reside here the whole five years continuously. Subsequently the provision has been modified, and notwithstanding a temporary absence from the United States. When you are a citizen of the United States is of the control of the United States. He not only claimed to be a citizen, but he swore to the fact in taking out the doctor of the United States. He not only claimed to be a citizen, out he swore to the fact in taking out the doctor of the United States. He not only claimed to be a citizen, out he swore to the fact in taking out the doctor of the United States. He not only claimed to be a citizen, out he swore to the fact in taking out the doctor of the control of the United States at the time, else he would not have attempted to take the casts which he did. The acts of Congress, without taking up your time by referring to them in detail, require, in order to entitle a vessel to a clearance for a foreign port, that the owner or master should take this cath—the oath of citizenship and of the national character of the vessel. This is a provision of law, binding on persons engaged in trade and navigation. It is enjoined and enforced on all. The neglect or omission to comply with this provision would expose the vessel. In this his power, furnish legal evidence that the cast was not founded in fact, and that though the solution of the owner, these provision of the part of the owner, the control of the owner, these provision of the part of the owne

The transcribe comment of the price of shown that he had not left Hanever, his native concern, early herdened as to have been a resident here for the period of five years previous to the time this cath was taken. The only evidence going back to a period is Hanever when he left that centry, is that of itr. Monier. Che are the control of the defence of central argue, 1864, and the argument of the defence of central argue, 1864, and the argument of the defence of central argue, 1864, and the nature country down to that time, and if he had then endeavored to become a citizen he would not have been entitled. The five years did not experiently 1864, and the cath was made in the mouth of February, 1864.

Judge Nelson—Fee. Now, the fact that the prisoner limself testided to his citizenship the Ilutio States at that time—that is, so far as he himself is controlled the transcribed to the citizenship the Ilutio States at that time—that is, so far as he himself is controlled the prisoner of the prisoner

Areon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Beebe.

Nov. 9.—The People of the State of New York w. Charles A. Peverelly.—The case of Charles A. Peverelly, indicted for an attempt to set fire to his own premises, 147 Front street, (arson in the second degree,) was brought on this morning. The counsel for the defence challenged every juror on the panel. the efficence touching their competency as impartial

deposed—I have heard of this case before; I have read of it in the newspapers; I read some of the depositions taken pefore Justice Welsh; I have formed an opinion in

relation to the guilt of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—My opinion was based on the assumption that what I read in the newspapers was true; if the statement in the newspaper should prove to be untrue I could render a verdict in this case-according to the evi-

dence.

Q. Supposing the evidence should turn out differently from the newspaper account, could you render a verdict without that account producing any influence upon

Objected to, and objection overruled.

A. I think I could.

To the Judge—I believed the account in the newspa per when I read it; it would take evidence to erase from my mind the impressions I formed. Challenge allowed by the Court.

Dederick Stewart, called as a juror, and being sworn, deposed—I never heard of this case before to-day; I do not know Charles A. Peverelly. Challenged peremptorihot know charies A. Percenty. Charlenged percentages by by prisoner's counsel.

Henry Barnard, called as a juror, and being sworn, deposed—I do not know Charles A. Peverelly; I have no recollection of having read the charges brought against

Henry Barnard, called as a juror, and being sworn, deposed—I do not know Charles A. Peverelly; I have no recollection of having read the charges brought against him in the newspapers; I have formed no opinion in relation to his guilt; I am not connected with any of the insurance companies in this city. Taken as a juror. William Jones, called as a juror, and examined—I do not know Charles A. Peverelly; I have formed no opinion is relation to his guilt; I am not connected with any of the insurance companies in the city. Taken as a juror. Paniel W. Bevoo, called as a juror, deposed—I do not know Charles A. Peverelly; I have never heard of the case before to-day; I have formed no opinion on the subject. Taken as a juror.

Joseph D. Frith deposed—I do not know Charles A. I cverelly, and never heard of the case before to-day. Challenged percupically.

William Hill deposed—I do not know Charles A. Peverelly; I read the secount of his setting fire to his premises in the new papers, and formed an opinion of his guilt. Challenge allowed by the court.

Peter Caroll deposed—I know all about the charge against Peverelly, his store is only a kundred yard from where I live; I have formed an epinion of his guilt. Challenge allowed by the court.

Theotore L. Fish—I don't know Charles A. Peverelly; I read the account of his setting fire to his store in the newspapers, and formed an impression as to his guilt. Inhalenge allowed by the court.

Two jurors were then awom in to try whether Beech was a competent juror. The grounds of the challenge against him were first, bian against Peverelly; income an impression as to his guilt and, thurstly, that there was a suspicion in the many appears and formed an impression as to his guilt and have heard of it.

Challenged peremptorily.

David Griffiths deposed—I do not know Charles Peverelly; I nave heard of him before to-day; I read some of the seconnta in the newspapers about him; I formed then on pinion of his guilt at the time.

Taken by prisoner's conneal as a juror.

Robert A. Duil dep

newspapers touching brought against him far as I read. Challenge allowed. Manus Flanerly dep

Challenge allowed.

Manus Flanerly deposed—I have heard of Peverelly, and have partly read the accounts in the newspapers touching the charge brought against him; I formed no epinion of his guilt! I believe that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, and don't give credit to newspaper controvery.

Challenged peremptorily.

Peter Schuyster deposed—I don't know Peverelly; I have read the accounts which appeared in the papers at the time of his arrest; I might have formed an opinion of his guilt at the time; I cannot say for certain whether I did.

Challenged peremptorily.

I did.

Challenged peremptorily.

William Banter deposed—I read the accounts of this case in the newspapers: I formed an impression then in relation to his guilt or innocence; that impreesion still exists.

case in the newspapers: I formed an impression then in relation to his guilt or innocence; that impression still exists.

Challenge allowed.

D. S. Van Houghten deposed—I have read the accounts of this case in the newspapers; my opinion of Peverelly, from reading these accounts, was unfavorable.

Thomas Duncan deposed—I read the accounts in the newspapers touching the arrest of Charles A. Peverelly; I formed an opinion at the time of his guilt, and that opinion is still subsisting.

Challenge allowed.

Henry Hartman deposed—I read the newspaper accounts of the charges against Peverelly, and formed then an opinion of his guilt, which I still entertain.

Challenge allowed.

Gran R. Bebb deposed—I have no recollection of having formed an opinion of his guilt; I am a stockholder and director in an insurance company.

Perempterily challenged.

Matthew Olwell deposed—I read the accounts in the newspapers touching the arrest of Poverelly, and formed an opinion of his guilt; I may have an impression now of his guilt or innocence.

To the Judge—It would require evidence to remove the impression I now have.

Challenge allowed.

Laurence Dufour deposed—I never read the accounts in the newspapers touching the charges brought against Peverelly; I have formed no opinions touching his guilt.

Taken as a jurer.

reverelly; I have formed no opinions touching his guilt.

Taken as a jurce.

Henry Fenken deposed—I do not know Charles A. Peverelly, and never heard any thing about this case before to-day.

Challenged peremptorily.

Challenged peremptorily.

Challenge allowed.

John Dipple deposed—I read the newspaper accounts of the guilt, which it would take evidence to remove. Challenge allowed.

John Dipple deposed—I read the newspaper accounts of the charge against Peverelly, and formed an opinion of his guilt.

Challenge allowed.

Warrsu Ward deposed in substance the same.

Challenge allowed.

Hins C. Mooney deposed the same in substance.

Challenge allowed.

Famuel Kelly and George R. Smith were also severally swom and examined, and deposed substantially to the same effect.

The challenges were allowed by the court.

James T. Strattan deposed—I do not know Charles A. Peverelly; I have never heard of him before to-day.

Taken as a juror.

James Feacck deposed—I read the account in the newspapers of the charges brought against Peverelly, and formed an opinion of his guilt or innocence.

Challenge allowed.

Henry Cromwell deposed—I read the accounts in the newspapers of the charges against Peverelly, and formed as opinion in relation to his guilt.

Challenge allowed.

Henry C. Ball deposed—This is the first time I have heard of this accusation against Peverelly, and formed as opinion in relation to his guilt.

Challenge allowed.

Henry G. Ball deposed—This is the first time I have heard of this accusation against Peverelly.

Taken as a juror.

George J. Penchard—I read the accounts of the charge against Peverelly in the newspapers, but formed no opinion of his guilt; I am not connocted with any of the insurance companies

Taken as a juror.

Patrick Temple—I remember reading accounts in the newspapers of certain persons charged with attempt at arson, but cannot remember their names.

Q. From what you read, did you form an opinion of the guilt or innocence of those parties?

A. Yes; it would require evidence to remove this

opinion of his guilt.

Their challenges were allowed.

Edward O. Jenkins—I never read anything in connection with the charge brought against Peverelly. My mind is free from any prejudice for or against him.

Taken as a juror.

This completed the twelfth juror. The following gentlemen were accordingly aworn in to try the cause:—

Heory Barnard, pawnbroker, 21 Third avenue.

William Jones. merchant.

William Jones, merchant.
Daniel W. Deve, varnieler, 582 Hudson street.
Lavid Griffilm, merchant.
Francis A. Hifany, merchant.
Francis A. Hifany, merchant.
James T. Stratton, dentiat, 111 Fourth avenue.
Henry C. Bell, carpeater.
George J. Penchard, architect, 289 Broadway.
John W. Kilsby, victualler, 564 Hudson street.
Stephen Roberts, agent, 117 West Twenty-ninth street.
Edward O. Jenkins, printer, 111 Nassau street.
The District Attorney then opened the case for the prosecution. He said—May it please the Court, gentlemen of the jury, it is not often that a case as important as the present is brought on for trial. The defendant is charged with a grave and serious offence, which derives additional force from the time at which it was committed. You all know that fires have frequently broken out in store, and on some occasions a number of lives have been lost. Many of these fires have been traced to the torch of the incendiary, and the public mind has become quite agitated on the subject. It is matural that it should be so; for it is not so much the destruction of property, or even the loss of life, but it is the invasion of our sense of security which comes home to us all, and makes us anxious for the safety not only of our own property but of these whom we fore and tree-pect. The down his own varshonne, No. 147 Front street. It will be proved to you that he was in the occupancy of the warchouse at the time, and that no person was in the hisbit of sleeping on the premises. The warehouse was a large building, standing on the blook as represented in this diagram (showing a plan). On the one side, at Nor. 150 and 152 Maiden lane, were dwelling houses, and on the other side, at No. 31 De Feyster street, there was also a dwelling house, which were inhabited by women and children. If, therefore. No. 147 Front street had leen fired, as was contemplated by this defendant, a large number of live would in all human probability have been lost. It may not be necessary, but it is my intention to place with the subsequent of t

ness, whe had a conversation subsequently with: It prisoner, will be produced here to give you the substance of that conversation. The prisoner, in conversation with another witness who will be put upon the stand, asked if the officers had searched over the whole of his premises; and being answered yes, be then replied that he was ruined. If such a case as this is made out you can come to no other conclusion than that of finding the prisoner guilty of she crime with which he is charged. I do not think it is worth while detaining you at this stage of the case with any further remarks. I shall be able to prove what I have here stated, and I think a great deal more. What I have said is a very imperfect developement of the evidence which will be adduced against the prisoner. What his grounds of defence are I cannot tell. He has pleaded not guilty to the charge; but whether he intends to deny that he was the party there, or that he had no intention of committing a crime, or that the offence is one of a different grade to that charged in the indictment, I do not know. It will say in conclusion that this case is one which should receive your most serious consideration. It is so far removed from the ordinary character of cases which come before juries, that you become through it conservators of the property and lives of your fellow citizens, from the mere fact of your sitting in the jury box. Keep this in view; and if the case is not made out beyond all reasonable doubt, then the prisoner is entitled to an acquiftal. Gentlemen, I haveno more to say. Mr. Schaffer, counsel for the prisoner, here rose and said that he thought the District Attorney ought to select the particular count, out of the twelve laid in the indictment, on which he intended to proceed.

The District Attorney said that all the counts in the indictment only charged the prisoner with an aftempt to commit arson in the second degree.

His Honer thought that the counts in the indictment only charged the prisoner with an aftempt to commit arson in the seco

The Treaty with Loo ChonThe following is a copy of the treaty made by Commodore Perry on the 11th of July with the sovereign of the important island of Loo Choo:—

The following is a copy of the treaty made by Commodore Perry on the 11th of July with the sovereign of the important island of Loc Choo:

LOC CHOO. ISLANDS.

COMPACT EXTWEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HINGDOM OF LOC CHOO.

Signed at Napa, Great Loc Choo, the 11th of July, 1864.

Hereafter, whenever citizens of the United States come to Loc Choo they shall be treated with great courtesy and friendship. Whatever articles these persons ask for, whether from the officers or people, which the country can furnish, shall be sold to them; nor shall the authorities interpose any prohibitory regulations to the recountry can furnish, shall be sold to them; nor shall the authorities interpose any prohibitory regulations to the people relling; and whatever either party may wish to buy shall be exchanged at reasonable prices.

Whenever ships of the United states shall come into any harbor in Loo Choo, they shall be supplied with wood and water at reasonable prices; but if they wish to get other articles, they shall be purchaseable only at Nega.

If ships of the United States are wrecked on Great Loo Choo, or islands under the jurisdiction of the royal government of Loo Choo, the local authorities shall dispatch persons to assist in saving life and property, and preserve what can be brought ashore till the ships of that nation shall come to take away all that may have been asved; and the expenses incurred in rescuing these unfortunate persons shall be retunded by the nation they belong to.

Whenever persons from ships of the United States come ashore in Loo Choo, they shall be at liberty to ramble where they please, without hindrance, or having officials sent to follow them, or to ppy what they do; but if they violently go into houses, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things, or do other such like illegal acts, they shall be arrested by the local officers, but not maltreated, and shall be reported to the Captain of the ship to which they belong for punishment by him.

but not maltreated, and shall be reported to the Captain of the ship to which they belong for punishment by him.

At Tumai is a burial ground for the citizens of the United States, where their graves and tombs shall not be molested.

The government of Loo Choo shall appoint skilful pilots, who shall be on the look-out for ships appearing off the island; and if one is seen coming towards Napa, they shall go out in good beats beyond the reefs to conduct her to a secure anchorage, for which service the captain shall pay the pilot five dollars, and the same for going out of the harbor beyond the reefs.

Whenever ships anchor at Napa, the local authorities shall furnish them with wood at the rate of three thousand six hundred copper cash per thousand catties, and with water at the rate of six hundred copper cash (43 conts) for one thousand eatties, or six barrels full, each containing thirty American gallons.

Signed in the English and Chinese languages by Commodore Ratthew C. Perry, Commander in Chief of the United States naval forces in the East India, China and Japan seas, and Special Envoy to Japan for the United States: and by Sho Fu-ling, Superintendent of Affairs (Tsu-li-kwan) in Loo Choo, and Ba Ric-si, Treasurer of Loo Choo at Shul for the government of Loo Choo; and copies exchanged this 11th day of July, 1884, of the reign Hien-fung, 4th year, 6th moon, 17th day, at the Town Hall of Napa.

One by one the fathers of our city—the first settlers of the Genesee country—are dropping away into honored graves. The subject of this sketch has not resided here for many years, but his name and services are identified with much of the early history of Rochester and Monroe county. He was one of the heroes of our past—one of those men of sturdy virtue, of strong will, of firm purpose, of pure and constant religious faith, and of hardy physical mould, that hid here the foundation of a city, and saw the petty hamlet rise to a proud and prosperous town, distinguished among the manufacturing cities in the world, and marked by the intelligence, enterprise and moral progress of its population.

Klishs Ely, the son of John Ely, of Springfield, Mass., was born April 27, 1784. In 1802 he moved to Pittsfield, Mass., and in 1806 was married to Hannah Dickinson, of Hadley. He resided at Pittsfield till 1813, when he moved to Rochester, then a place of one hundred and fifty inhabitsrats, and perhaps a dozen or fifteen houses. Elisha Ely, as well as Herrey Ely, a younger brother, and now resident here, were nephews of Justin Ely, who was one-aixth proprietor of the 20,000 Acre Tract, comprising what was subsequently knewn as the town of Gates, and including the west half of Rochester. Upon the 100 acre Tract in 1815, near the west end of the bridge, the two Elys and Josish Bissel crected the "old red mill," with four run of stones. This was subsequently known as the twill read to the principle of the 1837. In 1813 he erected as aw mill on the "Allen Mill site."

In May, 1814, the settlement at Rochester was threat-

In May, 1814, the settlement at Rochester was threatcned by the British forces under Sir James Yeo. The
bold pioners of the infant city were hastily called to
arms; thirty-three men, capable of bearing arms, were
mustered under command of Captains Francis Brown and
Elisha Ely; the women and children were left in charge
of a couple of old men and a few last; a fortification was
hurriedly thrown up at the Deep Hollow Creek, on State
street, and the little band awaried the oncoming of the
dreaded British lion. This small force was supplied with
arms and ammunition from the store of Hely & Co.
The British, apprehending a superior American force, de
parted with their seventeen sal, and only learned a short
time after, at Sodus, that they had been outwitted. In
1814, Capt. Ely was appointed Justice of the Peace for
the sounty of Ontario. Subsequently he was Supervisor
of Brighton, and after the organization of Morree county, in 1821, the next year, he was elected County Clerk
for the term of three years.

In 1815, the first Presbyterian church was organized,
with sixteen members, and Capt. Ely was elected olerk.
Previous to this he had been a citive in the promotion of
religious services, and was one of the few who sustained
Sabbath worshly in the young community. He was the
first superintendent of the first Eabstath school in Rochester.

Capt. Ely was a miller for five years, and during the
rest of his ctay in Rochester was engaged in other basiness. In 1862 his wife died of choices. She was the lastcase, in that terrible visitation, and she fell a victim
to the Christian heroism and self-denying devotion
with which she tended the sick and tha poor. Herconstitution gave way before her unremitting exertions,
and she was unable to sustain the burdons which her
sympathy and benevotices prompted her to bear. In
1804, Captain Ely moved to Alleghan county, Michigan,
He was appointed Associated Greut Judge by the Territorial government, and under the State constitution was
elevted the cent times of behaviourl

City Intelligence.

A Correction.—In giving the testimony of Dr. Price
B. Lodge, on the inquest upon the body of George W.
Barrett, on Tuesday last, at 75. Broome street, we said
the dector found the deceased "quite sensible." We
should have said "quite insensible." We
should have said "quite insensible." The
report of this institution was a follows:—The number of
patients treated 1,066; new patients, 1,014; attended at
the disponary, 532, at their dwellings, 152. Males 439,
females 585. Nativity—United States 239, Ireland 671,
other countries 44. Sent to the hospital 12, died 19,
rescriptions dispeased during the month, 1,065,